



UTAH'S 12th ANNUAL REPORT

Intergenerational Poverty

WELFARE DEPENDENCY AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE USE • 2023



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *12th Annual Report on Intergenerational Poverty, Welfare Dependency and Public Assistance Use* for the state of Utah provides data and metrics on the progress of Utahns living in intergenerational poverty, and the performance of programs aimed to assist them. Intergenerational poverty (IGP) refers to a persistent cycle of poverty from one generation to the next, resulting in limited opportunities and economic mobility for affected individuals and families. Addressing this topic requires a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach by reviewing data from various domains including education, employment, social services and community development.

This report focuses on the calendar year 2022 data, which provides useful findings on topics such as public assistance participation rate, annual wage earnings and the effects of the post-pandemic economy on Utahns experiencing IGP.

Various initiatives and programs aimed at improving access to quality education, affordable housing, healthcare and social support systems have been implemented to address the cycle of poverty in Utah.

Top findings related to intergenerational poverty in Utah in 2022:

1. Utah's poverty rate has remained relatively consistent over time, reflecting a lower poverty rate than the national average.
2. A majority of Utahns experiencing IGP are enrolled in Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. These key public assistance programs play a role in addressing poverty.
3. Among adults experiencing IGP, women consistently face higher rates of poverty compared to men in Utah.
4. In 2022, American Indians in Utah had the highest rate of intergenerational poverty, with a rate of about 20%.
5. San Juan was the county with the highest rates of adults and children experiencing intergenerational poverty in Utah.
6. Findings on kindergarten readiness highlight a gap among children experiencing intergenerational poverty. Only around 33% of children experiencing IGP demonstrated sufficient prerequisite knowledge in literacy, while 54% did so in numeracy. In comparison, statewide kindergarten students achieved approximately 60% proficiency in literacy and 75% in numeracy.

7. There is a positive trend in year-round employment among adults experiencing intergenerational poverty, rising to 35% in 2022.
8. The average annual wages for adults experiencing IGP in Utah was \$19,581 in 2022.
9. The number of adults experiencing IGP enrolled in public health insurance increased in 2022. This rise is attributed to Medicaid Expansion, which has allowed more adults to access public healthcare insurance.



TO GATHER MORE INFORMATION ON
INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY, AND TO VIEW
PREVIOUS REPORTS AND DATA, VISIT
JOBS.UTAH.GOV/EDO/INTERGENERATIONAL.





Part I: INTRODUCTION

WHAT DOES THE CYCLE OF POVERTY LOOK LIKE
IN UTAH?



MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY'S IMPACT ON
THE POPULATION EXPERIENCING IGP
INCREASES.

UTAH'S ECONOMY remained strong amidst the impacts of inflation, while public assistance programs have shown similar resilience by adapting to these changing circumstances. Public assistance programs play an important role in supporting individuals and families who are experiencing intergenerational poverty. Programs administered by the state and local organizations impart services that function as a safety net to provide temporary assistance. These programs include Medicaid for healthcare coverage, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to ensure access to nutritious food, and other essential programs geared toward child care and financial assistance.

To be considered part of the IGP cohort for a particular year, a resident must meet the eligibility criteria and access public assistance during that year. In Utah, IGP is determined by the duration of receiving public assistance, which requires at least 12 months during adulthood, and at least 12 months during childhood. The 2023 IGP report focuses on the 2022 IGP cohort, analyzing whether its members encountered intergenerational poverty (characterized as a cycle of poverty) or non-intergenerational poverty (referred to as situational poverty).

The public assistance data for the IGP cohort is divided into two categories: adults experiencing IGP and families facing IGP. In 2022, the number of adults experiencing IGP rose by 12,776 individuals, representing an 18% increase compared to the previous year. The count of adults experiencing IGP receiving Medicaid assistance saw a rise of 8,886 individuals. Consequently, the total number of recipients receiving public assistance within the IGP cohort reached 61,219 in 2022. In terms of SNAP benefits among adults experiencing IGP, there was an increase of 509 individuals compared to the previous year. However, the participation rate in SNAP declined for both IGP adults experiencing IGP and families experiencing IGP. This decline in the participation rate can be attributed to a concurrent increase in the overall Utah population.

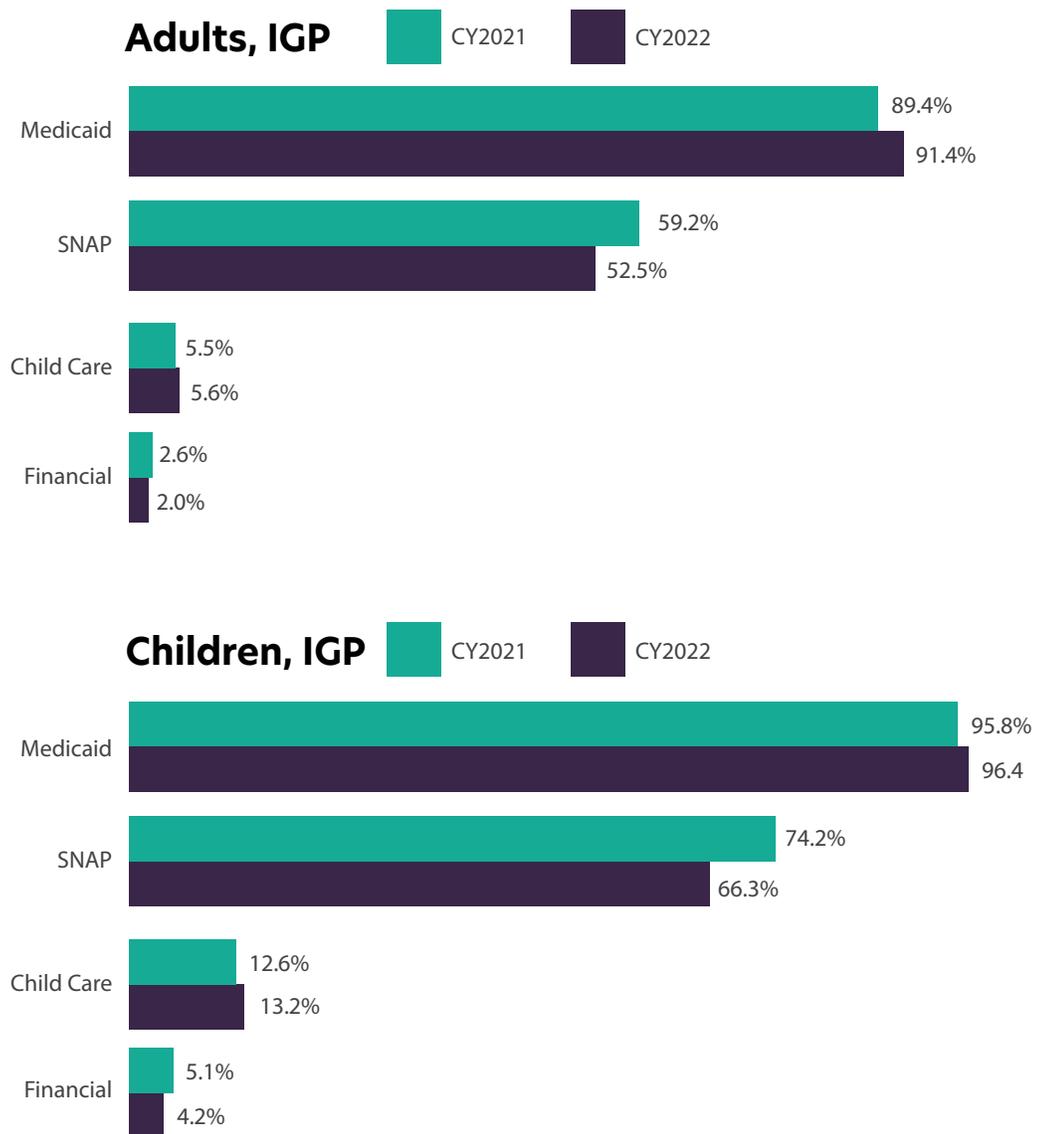
Families affected by IGP constituted 28% of the total recipients of public assistance, demonstrating an upward trend from the previous year's figure of 26.5%. Additionally, the percentage of children experiencing IGP has slightly risen from 24.5% to 25.6% in 2022.

As for young adults experiencing IGP (18-21 years old), their share of young-adult public assistance participants increased year-over-year from 36% to 44%, indicating young adults are experiencing IGP at a much higher rate than in previous years. Children experiencing IGP have remained stable since 2020. The share of child public assistance participants who experienced IGP was 24.5%.



Public Assistance Participation Among IGP Cohorts

Participation % Rates From CY2021 to CY2022

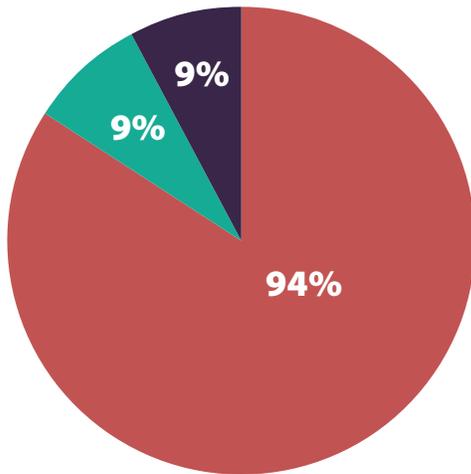


Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

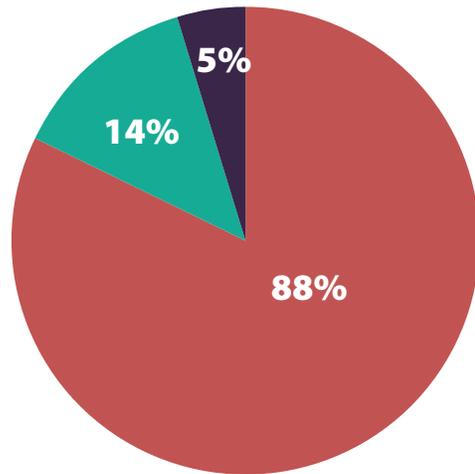
Previous Status of IGP in the 2022 Cohort

% of 2022 Cohort Segment By Past IGP and Non-IGP Status

Adults, IGP



Children, IGP



- Continued IGP (previously IGP in 2021)
- Added IGP (neither IGP or non-IGP in 2021)
- Transitioned to IGP (previously non-IGP in 2021)

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



What does the cycle of poverty look like in Utah?

The cycle of poverty, is a complex phenomenon based on set factors or events that lead to long-term poverty of an individual. ^[1] This cycle is likely to continue from childhood to adulthood, passing from one generation to the next, unless there is outside intervention. ^[2]

To address the cycle of poverty in Utah, various initiatives are aimed at improving access to quality education, affordable housing, healthcare and social support systems. The [Utah Intergenerational Poverty Mitigation Act](#) tasked the Department of Workforce Services to track and gather data annually to establish and maintain systems and programs that tackle the cycle of poverty. Information that is tracked includes: identifying groups that have a high risk of experiencing IGP, identifying incidents, patterns and trends that contribute to IGP and assisting in the study and development of effective and efficient programs to help individuals and families in Utah break the cycle of poverty. ^[2]

Alongside the observed increase in program participation, there was a rise in the percentage of public assistance participants experiencing IGP, particularly among young adults. Within this subgroup of young adults (18-20 years old) facing IGP, the public assistance participation percentage rose from 44% in 2021 to 47% in 2022. The publication of the Family First Coronavirus Response Act might have contributed to this rise. As data is assessed over time, further observations can be made given the act’s termination on May 11, 2023.

Annual Overview of the Population Experiencing IGP Who is Experiencing a Cycle of Poverty in Utah?

IGP Group	2021	2022	Annual Change
Utah children experiencing IGP (% of state's child population)	62,002 (6.1%)	67,649 (7.2%)	●
% of public assistance children experiencing IGP	24.5%	25.6%	●
Utah adults experiencing IGP (% of state's population)	58,519 (4.4%)	67,008 (4.5%)	●
% of public assistance adults experiencing IGP	30%	30%	●
Utah young adults experiencing IGP	13,180 (9%)	17,467 (11.5%)	●
% of public assistance young adults experiencing IGP	44%	47%	●

● Minimal to no annual change; ● Negative annual change; ● Positive annual change

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Utah has a low poverty rate

Poverty rates in Utah consistently remain lower than the national average. As of 2021, Utah reported an overall poverty rate of 8.6%, compared to the national rate of 12.8%.^[3] Although the poverty rate has been declining slowly, it has remained relatively consistent over time.

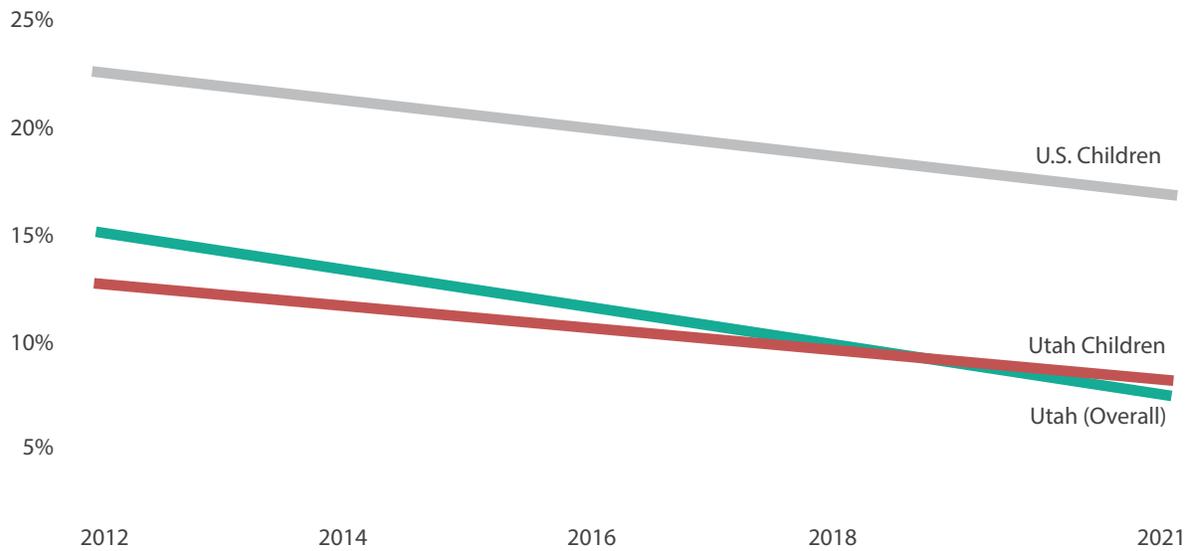
Medicaid and SNAP are public assistance programs that play a role in providing a safety net through temporary assistance to the population experiencing IGP in Utah. Of the four PA programs discussed in this report, Medicaid and SNAP show the highest participation rate among adults and children experiencing IGP. Almost all adults and children experiencing IGP were enrolled in Medicaid in 2022 (91.4% and 96.4% respectively). Over half participated in SNAP (52.5% and 66.3% respectively). A list of all public assistance (PA) program data gathered in this report is shown below:

- Medicaid/CHIP
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Child Care subsidies
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)



TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR
SNAP, A FAMILY
OF THREE WOULD
HAVE HAD A GROSS
MONTHLY INCOME
LIMIT OF **\$2,379.**

Poverty in Utah is Consistently Lower than the U.S. Average



Poverty % rates from CY2012 to CY2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1-Year ACS Data, 2012 and 2021



Different types of poverty experienced by adults and children (IGP and non-IGP)

As defined in the Intergenerational Poverty Mitigation Act, the term intergenerational poverty means, “poverty to which two or more successive generations of a family continue in the cycle of poverty and government dependence. Intergenerational poverty does not include situational poverty.”^[2] However, to provide a comparison of the different types of poverty and how it is overcome, this report describes data on situational or short-term poverty among a non-IGP cohort. These are individuals who experience temporary poverty and are not continued to the next generation.

Adults: Adults living with IGP are individuals aged 21-52 who have participated in public assistance for 12 collective months in both childhood and adulthood. Historical data since 2012 has been used to track the recipients, excluding adults older than 52, and those who have moved away from Utah since childhood.

Children: Children living with IGP are defined as those aged 17 and younger who have participated in public assistance for 12 collective months. In Utah, a total of 226,771 children are at risk of remaining in poverty as adults. This accounts for approximately 24% of all children in the state. When examining the current poverty status of these at-risk children, it was found that 67,649 were children experiencing IGP, indicating that they are currently living in conditions of IGP. On the other hand, 159,122 children were classified as non-IGP, which suggests that they may be facing economic challenges, but have not yet experienced 12 collective months of public assistance.

IN UTAH THERE ARE A TOTAL OF
226,771
CHILDREN AT RISK OF REMAINING
IN POVERTY AS ADULTS.



Definitions of Groups Experiencing Different Types of Poverty in Utah

Count and % of Public Assistance Participants Who Are IGP or Non-IGP in CY2022

**3.3 million
Utah general
population**

581,418 public assistance participants or 17% of Utahns, all ages, with at least one month of public assistance in CY2022:

212,268 Adults (37%) currently experiencing IGP or non-IGP

Adults, 21-51



- 67,008 adults experiencing IGP - 12% (12 months of public assistance as a child and 12 months at any time as an adult)
- 145,260 adults in the non-IGP cohort - 25% (at any rate less than 12 months of public assistance as a child or less than 12 months of public assistance as an adult)

28,560 At-risk young adults (5%) at risk of becoming adults that experience IGP

Young adults, 18-20



- 17,467 young adults experiencing IGP - 3% (12 months of public assistance as a child and 12 months at any time as a young adult)
- 11,039 young adults in the non-IGP cohort - 2% (at any rate less than 12 months of public assistance at any time)

226,771 at-risk children (39%)

Children, 0-17



- 67,649 children experiencing IGP - 12% (at least one month of public assistance as a child of an adult experiencing IGP)
- 159,122 children in the non-IGP cohort - 27% (at a high rate 12 months of public assistance at any time as a child and not a child of an adult experiencing IGP)

A remainder of 113,873 public assistance participants (20%) were not included in the IGP/non-IGP groups because they were over age 52 or had too low of a participation length in to be non-IGP.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



Part II: DEMOGRAPHICS

WHICH UTAHNS CONTINUE IN THE CYCLE OF POVERTY?

EXPLORE KEY DEMOGRAPHICS AND INSIGHTS ON POVERTY REDUCTION FOR UTAHNS EXPERIENCING INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY (IGP).



TO GAIN a comprehensive understanding of poverty dynamics, this report includes demographic information such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, income, work situation and marital status. The gender and race disparities in poverty rates highlight the need for targeted interventions to empower women and people of color and provide equal opportunities for economic stability. By focusing on educational development, breaking the cycle of abuse and addressing other risk factors, we can work towards breaking the cycle of poverty and fostering long-term change for individuals and their families.

Gender

Women consistently face higher rates of poverty compared to men in Utah. Among adults experiencing IGP, 60% are women. Among young adults in the IGP cohort, women make up slightly over half (51%) of the group. These persistent patterns are influenced by various demographic factors, making it challenging to identify a specific cause.

Approximately 37% of women in the IGP category were employed throughout the year in 2022, while men in the IGP cohort had a slightly lower employment rate of around 32%. On average, women earned \$18,191 as their annual wage, whereas men earned \$21,828. Both genders experienced an increase of approximately \$4,000 in their average annual wages compared to the previous year. Additionally, both genders experienced a positive shift in unemployment rates. The percentage of unemployed women within the IGP group decreased to around 37% in 2022, an improvement from the previous year’s rate of 40%. Likewise, men in the IGP group saw a decrease from 44% in 2021 to 41% in 2022. This indicates a favorable trend in their employment prospects.

Demographics of IGP/Non-IGP in CY2022



	ADULTS, IGP	ADULTS, NON-IGP
Group Size	67,008	145,260
Male	26,602	61,462
Female	40,395	83,700
Age 21-29	28,819 (43.0%)	41,446 (28.5%)
Age 30-39	27,213 (40.6%)	50,213 (34.6%)
Age 40-52	10,976 (16.4%)	53,601 (36.9%)

Demographics Cont.

	ADULTS, IGP	ADULTS, NON-IGP
RACE		
Asian	571 (0.9%)	1,777 (1.2%)
Black/African-American	1,471 (2.2%)	2,262 (1.6%)
Native American	3,610 (5.4%)	2,506 (1.7%)
Other	318 (0.5%)	1,646 (1.1%)
Pacific Islander	512 (0.8%)	1,779 (1.2%)
White	35,068 (52.3%)	55,866 (38.5%)
Unknown	25,458 (38.0%)	79,424 (54.7%)
Ethnicity		
Hispanic, any race	9,155 (13.7%)	13,540 (9.3%)
Non-Hispanic	57,853 (86.3%)	131,720 (90.7%)
EDUCATION LEVEL		
Less than High School	19,747 (29.4%)	25,310 (17.4%)
High School Level	24,823 (37.0%)	39,991 (27.5%)
Postsecondary Certificate	4,129 (6.1%)	13,199 (9.0%)
College Degree	597 (0.8%)	6,919 (4.7%)
Non Or Unknown	17,712 (26.4%)	59,841 (41.1%)
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS		
Worked Year-Round	23,571 (35.2%)	47,108 (32.4%)
Involved In Corrections	6,065 (9.1%)	5,152 (3.5%)
Likely Homeless	4,808 (7.2%)	6,180 (4.3%)





Demographics Cont.

	ADULTS, IGP	ADULTS, NON-IGP
MARITAL STATUS		
Never Married	41,065 (61.3%)	65,890 (45.4%)
Married	13,997 (20.9%)	49,999 (34.4%)
Divorced	6,623 (9.9%)	18,973 (13.1%)
Separated	4,688 (7.0%)	8,454 (5.8%)
Widowed	438 (0.7%)	1,576 (1.1%)
Common Law	197 (0.3%)	368 (0.3%)
CHILDREN AT HOME		
0	22,226 (33.2%)	54,714 (37.7%)
1	12,084 (18.0%)	21,885 (15.1%)
2	10,155 (15.2%)	23,120 (15.9%)
3	8,767 (13.1%)	18,432 (12.7%)
4+	13,812 (20.6%)	27,108 (18.7%)

Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Utah System of Higher Education, and Utah Department of Corrections

Demographics of Young Adults and Children (IGP/Non-IGP) in CY2022

All Groups Are at Risk of Becoming Future IGP Adults

CATEGORY	CHILDREN, IGP	CHILDREN, NON-IGP	YOUNG ADULTS, IGP	YOUNG ADULTS, NON-IGP
Group size	67,649	159,122	17,467	11,039
GENDER				
Male	34,790 (51.4%)	82,105 (51.6%)	8,502 (48.6%)	5,251 (47.5%)
Female	32,857 (48.6%)	77,016 (48.4%)	8,965 (51.3%)	5,788 (52.4%)
AGE				
Age 0-4 (pre-k)	24,642 (36.4%)	37,448 (23.5%)		
Age 5-10 (primary)	24,388 (36.1%)	54,618 (34.3%)		
Age 11-13 (middle)	9,058 (13.4%)	28,269 (17.8%)		
Age 14-17 (secondary)	9,559 (14.1%)	38,786 (24.4%)		
Age 18-20 (post)			17,467 (100%)	11,039 (100%)
ETHNICITY				
Hispanic, any race	5,153 (7.6%)	26,860 (18.4%)	4,271 (24.5%)	2,312 (17.8%)
Non-Hispanic	62,496 (92.4%)	132,262 (81.6%)	13,196 (75.5%)	8,727 (82.2%)
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS				
Involved in corrections			157 (0.9%)	35 (0.3%)
In juvenile justice system	5,165 (23.4%)	10,882 (14.3%)		
Single parent home	30,113 (61.6%)	26,785 (47.5%)		
Never married			17,213 (98.6%)	10,844 (98.2%)
Worked year-round			7,856 (44.9%)	3,865 (35.0%)

Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services; Utah System of Higher Education; Utah Department of Corrections; and Utah Juvenile Justice System, Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services.

Race/Ethnicity

In 2022, American Indians in Utah experienced the highest rate of IGP compared to any other racial group. The IGP rate for American Indians decreased slightly from the previous year, going from 20.6% to 19.7%. Following American Indians, the racial groups with notable IGP rates are as follows:

- Black adults: 7.2%
- Pacific Islanders: 3.8%
- White adults: 3.0%
- Asian adults: 1.3%

San Juan County has the highest rate of individuals experiencing intergenerational poverty. In 2022, 55.8% of children in San Juan County remained in poverty until adulthood. Despite this high rate, the number of schools with the highest rates of students experiencing IGP decreased from 2021, with only five out of ten schools located in the San Juan School District instead of six from the previous year.

Hispanic adults constitute 13.7% of Utah residents experiencing IGP, while representing 15.7% of the state's total population in 2022. However, the analysis reveals a disproportionate representation of Hispanic young adults (aged 18-20 years old) in the population experiencing IGP. Hispanic young adults accounted for 24.5% of Utah's young adult population experiencing IGP, contrasting with their representation of only 17.8% of the state's total population.

HISPANIC YOUNG ADULTS ARE
DISPROPORTIONATELY REPRESENTED IN THE
POPULATION EXPERIENCING IGP.



Age Groups

Children aged 10 and younger constitute the majority (72%) of those experiencing IGP, with 36% being 4 years old or younger. This younger population is particularly vulnerable as it is a critical period for healthy development.

Students receiving public assistance are predominantly concentrated in the lower grades compared to the overall student population. Approximately 40% of children experiencing IGP and 33% of non-IGP students are in Pre-K through third grade, while only 32% of the statewide student population falls within this range.

Among adults experiencing IGP, the majority are from younger age groups. Approximately 43% of IGP adults are aged 21-29, followed closely by 40.6% in the 30-39 age range. In contrast, the rate of IGP decreases to 16.4% for adults aged 40-50.

Employment, Education and College Readiness

In 2022, employed adults experiencing IGP had a job loss or interruption rate of 11%, which was lower than the general labor force's rate of 16%. Moreover, only 35.18% of adults experiencing IGP maintained employment throughout all four quarters of 2022.

Less than 10% of adults experiencing IGP held a postsecondary education certificate or degree, which strongly correlates with employment and income. ^[4] Studies have shown that higher education levels are associated with reduced reliance on public assistance. ^[5]

Unemployment Trends By Poverty Group During 2022 % of Employed Adults By Poverty Group Who Experienced a Job Loss or Interruption in CY2022



Adults, IGP	11.1%
Adults, Non-IGP	11.6%
General Labor Force	16.0%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Household Composition

Analyzing 2022 data, this report explores the relationship between single-parent households and IGP. The data suggests that there is an impact of single-parent households on the economic well-being of both children and adults.

Children in single-parent households often face economic disadvantages that can contribute to the continuation of IGP. Factors such as limited financial resources, reduced access to quality education and decreased resources for upward mobility can make it difficult for families to escape the cycle of poverty. Approximately 62% of children experiencing IGP were raised in single-parent households.

In the context of adults experiencing IGP, the data reveals that a lower proportion of these individuals are married compared to adults in the non-IGP cohort receiving public assistance. Only 20.9% of adults experiencing IGP are married, while 34.4% of adults in the non-IGP cohort receiving public assistance are married.



Part III: POVERTY BY LOCATION

WHICH COMMUNITIES ARE IMPACTED THE MOST BY
INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY?

INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY IS FOUND IN
EVERY COUNTY IN UTAH



THIS SECTION of the report analyzes IGP rates in various Utah counties. Below is an overview of counties with the highest rates of adults experiencing IGP and children experiencing IGP, as well as localized areas where adults and children at risk of IGP tend to reside.

Adult IGP Rates by County: The following counties had the highest rates of adults experiencing IGP in 2022:

- San Juan County: 9.4%
- Carbon County: 6.0%
- Duchesne County: 5.4%
- Uintah County: 4.6%
- Sevier County: 4.1%

Conversely, the counties with the lowest rates of adults experiencing IGP were Summit, Morgan, Wasatch and Rich counties, with less than 1% of adults experiencing IGP.

Child IGP Rates by County: The following counties had the highest rates of children experiencing IGP in 2022 relative to the county's child population:

- San Juan County: 35.4%
- Piute County: 20.1%
- Carbon County: 19.3%
- Duchesne County: 18.7%
- Uintah County: 17.4%



On the other hand, Summit, Morgan and Wasatch counties had less than 3% of children experiencing IGP.

Localized Areas: While adults and children experiencing IGP tend to reside in similar geographic locations, such as Ogden, West Valley City and Clearfield, children at risk of becoming adults experiencing IGP were more evenly dispersed throughout the state. This suggests that the risk of IGP is not limited to specific localized areas and requires attention across various regions.

At-Risk Child Poverty Rates: To provide a comprehensive understanding of child poverty and its potential IGP impact, this report combines data on children experiencing IGP with children of non-IGP

cohorts to calculate an overall at-risk child poverty rate. Counties with the highest at-risk children relative to the county's child population were:

- San Juan County: 55.8%
- Piute County: 48.7%
- Carbon County: 40.0%
- Wayne County: 39.6%
- Grand County: 37.9%

Counties with the lowest rates of at-risk children were Morgan, Summit and Wasatch counties, with rates of 8.6%, 12.0% and 14.7%, respectively.

Utah Children Who Are at Risk of Experiencing IGP as Adults % of a County's Child Population Considered At-Risk Children in CY2022

COUNTY	%
Beaver	31.5%
Box Elder	23.5%
Cache	22.8%
Carbon	40.0%
Daggett	17.2%
Davis	16.1%
Duchesne	37.8%
Emery	31.3%
Garfield	26.0%
Grand	37.9%
Iron	36.4%
Juab	25.5%
Kane	28.7%
Millard	29.7%

Morgan	8.6%
Piute	48.7%
Rich	21.6%
Salt Lake	25.3%
San Juan	55.8%
Sanpete	37.2%
Sevier	35.5%
Summit	12.0%
Tooele	23.7%
Uintah	36.7%
Utah	18.8%
Wasatch	14.7%
Washington	31.5%
Wayne	39.6%
Weber	27.7%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Utah's Zip Code/Cities With the Highest Counts of IGP

Count of Adults and Children Experiencing IGP in the 15 Highest Zip Codes in CY2021

Rank	Zip code	City	Count of Adults, IGP
1	84404	Ogden	2,294
2	84401	Ogden	2,075
3	84119	West Valley City	2,012
4	84015	Clearfield	1,733
5	84120	West Valley City	1,662
6	84074	Tooele	1,477
7	84116	Salt Lake City	1,383
8	84078	Vernal	1,356
9	84118	Salt Lake City	1,310
10	84115	Salt Lake City	1,223
11	84047	Midvale	1,216
12	84107	Salt Lake City	1,212
13	84403	Ogden	1,210
14	84041	Layton	1,197
15	84104	Salt Lake City	1,144

Rank	Zip code	City	Count of Children, IGP
1	84404	Ogden	2,425
2	84119	West Valley City	2,010
3	84120	West Valley City	1,894
4	84015	Clearfield	1,877
5	84401	Ogden	1,706
6	84078	Vernal	1,609
7	84074	Tooele	1,521
8	84118	Salt Lake City	1,466
9	84116	Salt Lake City	1,360
10	84041	Layton	1,335
11	84047	Midvale	1,266
12	84044	Magna	1,205
13	84123	Salt Lake City	1,136
14	84067	Roy	1,101
15	84721	Cedar City	1,098

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Part IV: AREAS OF CHILD WELL-BEING

WHERE IS UTAH SUCCEEDING AND WHAT NEEDS MORE FOCUS?

- EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
- EDUCATION
- FAMILY ECONOMIC STABILITY
- HEALTH



THIS SECTION of the report dives deeper into the influence of intergenerational poverty on child well-being in Utah, focusing on early childhood development, education and family economic stability. By analyzing various data indicators, this report aims to provide insights into the progress made in addressing IGP and its interconnected nature with child well-being.

➔ Early Childhood Development

Kindergarten Readiness: The Kindergarten Entry and Exit Profile (KEEP) is a tool used to evaluate the readiness of children experiencing IGP as they enter kindergarten. It assesses essential skills in literacy, numeracy and social-emotional development that are crucial for academic success. The data from 2022 indicated that only around 33% of these children demonstrated sufficient prerequisite knowledge in literacy, while 54% did so in numeracy. In comparison, statewide kindergarten students achieved approximately 60% proficiency in literacy and 75% in numeracy. These findings highlight a gap in kindergarten readiness among children experiencing IGP. It is important to note that the knowledge, skills and behaviors children possess upon entering kindergarten have a strong influence on their future academic achievements. Research has shown that students with higher levels of knowledge and skills upon school entry are more likely to attain advanced education levels and earn higher incomes as adults.^[6]

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program: The WIC program provides nutrition, breastfeeding services and supplemental food to eligible individuals. Eligible individuals include pregnant, postpartum or breastfeeding women and infants and children up to the age of 5. In addition, the income standard must be between 100-185% of the federal poverty guidelines or applicants may automatically qualify based on their participation in PA programs. The majority (68.9%, or 24,644) of children experiencing IGP under the age of 5 were participants in the WIC program. On average, children experiencing IGP participated in WIC for 21.42 months. For the non-IGP cohort of children younger than 5 years old, 65.6%, or 24,189 children were in the WIC program for an average of 24.23 months.

Home Visitation Services: Home visitation services, which have proven to be effective in reducing child abuse and neglect, were provided to a small fraction (0.45%) of children experiencing IGP. In 2022, the state provided home visitation services to 133 children out of 29,247 experiencing IGP (younger than 6 years old). Additionally, approximately 18.4%, or 244 out of 1,326 parents and children who received home visitation services during 2022 were part of the IGP cohort.

The Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP) is a comprehensive statewide network designed to offer personalized assistance to infants and toddlers with developmental delays or disabilities, as well as their families. In 2022, an overwhelming majority (92.28%) of children experiencing IGP, who were assessed with moderate to severe delays, participated in BWEIP. Out of a total of 958 children in this category, 884 children benefited from the program's interventions. This significant engagement underscores the critical role of early intervention programs like BWEIP in addressing developmental delays and providing vital support to children experiencing IGP. These programs contribute to enhancing the developmental outcomes and well-being of vulnerable children. The BWEIP has a statewide network of programs that provides individualized support for infants and toddlers who have developmental delays or disabilities and their families. In 2021, 92.51% of children experiencing IGP were assessed with moderate to severe developmental delay(s) participated in BWEIP (766 out of 828).



Annual Key Indicators For Early Childhood Development

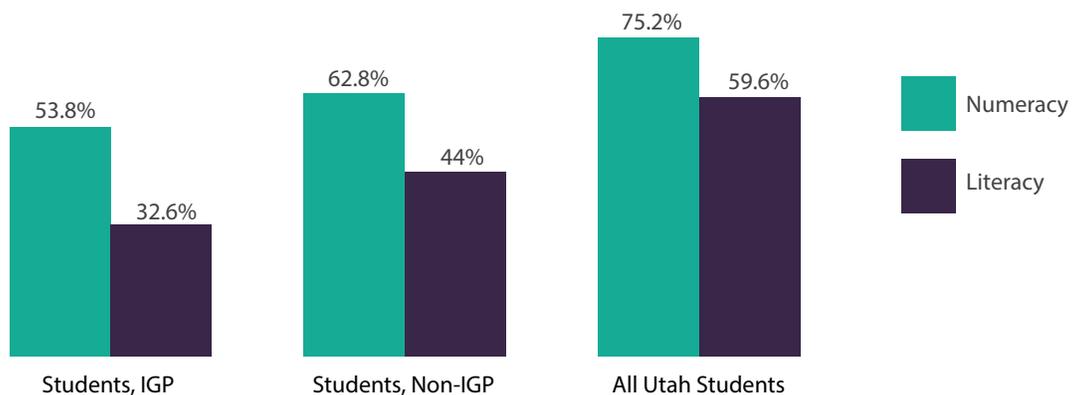
Indicators for Children, IGP	2021	2022	Annual Change
Ready for kindergarten, numeracy	53.7%	53.8%	●
Ready for kindergarten, literacy	31.1%	32.6%	●
Received prenatal care (IGP pregnant women)	92%	92%	●
Participated in public preschool (age4)	23%	21%	●
Victim of a verified case of abuse/neglect	17%	16.5%	●

● Minimal to no annual change; ● Negative annual change; ● Positive annual change

Source: Utah State Board of Education, Utah Department of Workforce Services

Kindergarten Readiness Among Children in Poverty

Kindergarten readiness measured by which students entered kindergarten with sufficient prerequisite knowledge and skills



Source: Utah State Board of Education, Utah Department of Workforce Services

➔ Education

Among the 10 schools with the highest rates of students experiencing IGP, five are located in the San Juan School District. Montezuma Creek School, in particular, had the highest rate of students experiencing IGP at 47.4% in 2022. However, this rate was lower than the previous year's highest rate which was 50.6% at Tse'Bii'Nidzisgai School in the same district. By 2022, Tse'Bii'Nidzisgai School's rate had decreased to 46.6% of students experiencing IGP.

Highlighting trends and disparities between students experiencing IGP and the general student population sheds light on the challenges faced by individuals from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. The data presented below examines the influence of IGP on education outcomes in Utah, focusing on graduation rates, ACT scores, education assessments, attendance and postsecondary education. This data represents a decade of collected information up until 2022.

Graduation Rates: High school graduation rates among students experiencing IGP have seen a significant increase over the first decade of collected data, rising from 50% in 2012 to 80% in 2022. Despite the improvement, graduation rates for students experiencing IGP still fall below the state average of 88.2%.

ACT Scores: Both the IGP and non-IGP groups had lower average composite scores on the ACT test compared to the general state population. While 60.4% of the statewide four-year cohort achieved a composite score of 18 or higher, only 40.2% of ACT test-takers in the non-IGP group and 36.6% in the IGP group attained the same threshold. The statewide average ACT score was 19.6, 17.2 for non-IGP and 16.9 for IGP.

Education Assessments and Chronic Absence: Funding from the Utah code 53F-2-507 supports enhanced kindergarten early intervention programs. These academic programs are focused on building age-appropriate literacy and numeracy skills targeting students who may perform poorly in third grade learning outcomes based on their kindergarten entry assessment scores. Funding is based partly on the count of students in the district who are eligible to receive free and reduced-price lunch. Participation in enhanced kindergarten is higher among students experiencing IGP (50.6%) compared to all Utah students (33.6%).



THE MAJORITY OF ADULTS EXPERIENCING IGP LACK A POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.

IN 2022, LESS THAN **10%** OF ADULTS EXPERIENCING IGP REPORTED HAVING AN EDUCATION BEYOND HIGH SCHOOL.

An additional education assessment program included in this report is the Readiness Improvement Success Empowerment (RISE) tests. RISE tests target third grade English Language Arts (ELA) proficiency and eighth grade math proficiency. Due to the impact of COVID-19, proficiency data in ELA and Math was not available for reporting in both 2020 and 2021. However, in 2022, the ELA proficiency rate for third grade students experiencing IGP stands at around 22%, while the math proficiency rate for eighth graders experiencing IGP reports 16%. As a result of the pandemic disruption, the annual change is not applicable for this period. A comprehensive annual change analysis will be included in next year's report, based on reported 2023 data.

Chronic absence is defined as a student who was enrolled for the equivalent of at least one quarter of the year (45 days) and missed 10% or more of their total days enrolled. Chronic absence rates for grades K-3 were notably higher among the public assistance groups (54% of students experiencing IGP and 41.6% of non-IGP students) than for the state as a whole (32.4%). In every grad level, the IGP chronic absence rate was much higher than the overall state chronic absence rate.

Postsecondary Education: The potential influence of a postsecondary degree on improving career possibilities and lifetime earnings for individuals facing IGP is noteworthy. Data indicates that educational disparities within the adult IGP population might impede the cycle of poverty from being broken without additional education.^[7] In 2022, less than 10% of adults experiencing IGP report having a postsecondary education, while around 27% of adults experiencing IGP did not disclose their educational background.

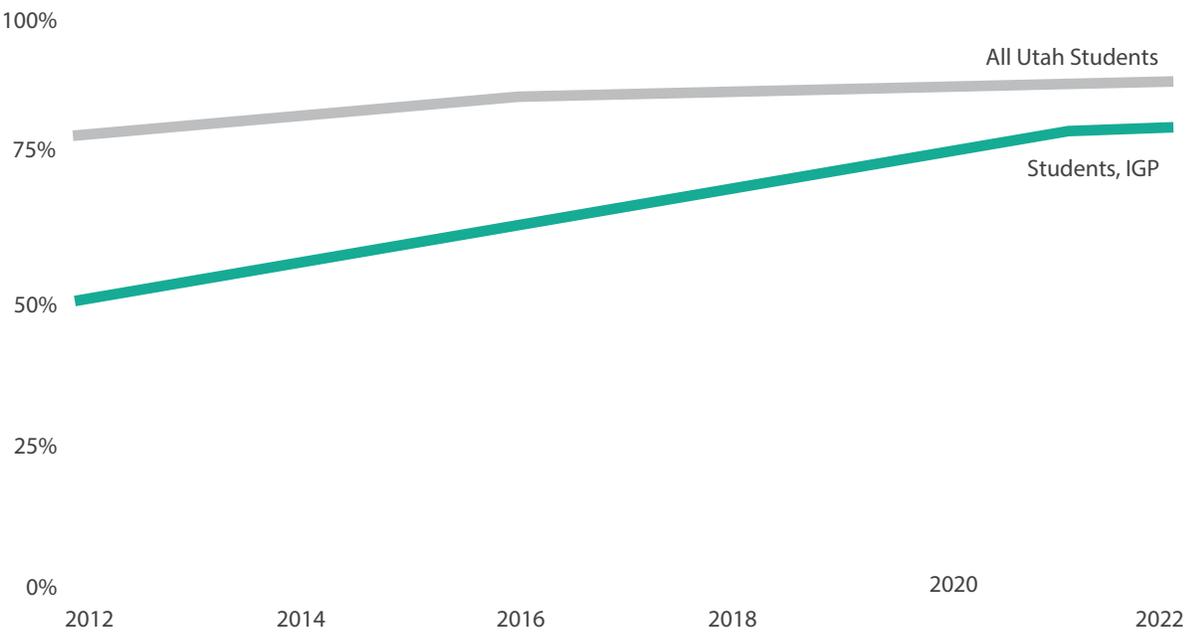
Salt Lake Community College and Utah Valley University continue to enroll the most adults experiencing IGP among all public and private institutions in Utah. Among recently graduated adults experiencing IGP, most received an associate or bachelor's degree. From July 2021 to June 2023, a total of 771 adults experiencing IGP and 149 young adults experiencing IGP successfully earned an associate or bachelor's degree from Utah postsecondary institutions. Utah Valley University leads in graduates with a bachelor's degree, followed by the University of Utah, while Salt Lake Community College had the most graduates with an associate degree, followed by Utah Valley University.





Graduation Rates Improved For Students Experiencing IGP Since 2012

% Graduation Rates From SY2012 to SY2022



Source: Utah State Board of Education, Utah Department of Workforce Services



Annual Key Indicators For Education

Indicators for Students Experiencing IGP	2021	2022	Annual Change
Graduated from high school	79.1%	80%	●
Participated in enhanced kindergarten	39.9%	50.6%	●
Third graders proficient in language arts	N/A	22.4%	N/A
Eighth graders proficient in math	N/A	15.8%	N/A
ACT score is 18 or higher	41.9%	36.6%	●

● Minimal to no annual change; ● Negative annual change; ● Positive annual change

Source: Utah State Board of Education, Utah Department of Workforce Services

Utah's Schools With the Highest Rates of Students Experiencing IGP

% of Students Who Experience IGP Within Each School in SY2022

1	San Juan District	Montezuma Creek School	47.4%
2	San Juan District	Tse'Bii'Nidzizgai School	46.6%
3	Canyons District	Canyons Transition Academy	42.3%
4	San Juan District	Bluff School	40.5%
5	San Juan District	Monument Valley High	39.8%
6	Washington District	Post HS Self-Cont	39.1%
7	San Juan District	Whitehorse High	36.5%
8	Uintah River High	Uintah River High	36.0%
9	Carbon District	Bruin Point School	35.8%
10	Uintah District	Eagle View School	33.0%
11	Duchesne District	Myton School	31.7%
12	Alpine District	Dan W. Peterson	30.9%
13	Carbon District	Castle Valley Center	30.7%

% Range provided to obfuscate identities due to a small student population.

Source: Utah State Board of Education, Utah Department of Workforce Services



Distribution of Education Levels Among Adults Experiencing IGP And Non-IGP Adults (CY 2022)



	ADULTS, IGP	Adults, NON-IGP
Less than high school	29.1%	17%
High school level	36.2%	27.5%
Certificate or some college	4.2%	4.2%
Postsecondary degree	3.8%	9.6%
Unknown	26.8%	41.7%

Source: Utah State Board of Education



➔ Family Economic Stability

Adults experiencing IGP in Utah are seeing a trend toward greater employment opportunities with a year-round employment increase of 30% in 2021 to 35% in 2022. The percentage of families experiencing IGP receiving public assistance also increased but only slightly from 26.5% in 2021 to 28% in 2022.

Among adults experiencing IGP, 39% had no recorded employment at any time, highlighting the persistent challenge of unemployment within the IGP cohort. However, there was an improvement in the year-round employment rates, with women experiencing IGP at 37% and men at 31%, both showing higher rates than the previous year.

The poverty level income in 2022 was \$13,590 for a single person and \$27,750 for a family of four. Despite these relatively low income thresholds, the average annual wages for adults experiencing IGP in Utah for 2022 was \$19,581, indicating an increase from the previous year's average income of \$15,617.

The increase in annual wages correlates with the slight improvement in housing affordability. The percentage of adults receiving SNAP and experiencing IGP, who spent more than 30% of their income on housing, decreased from 43.1% in 2021 to 41.4% in 2022.

Homeless services utilization for children experiencing IGP remained consistently low at around 1% from 2020 to 2022. The majority of children experiencing IGP were not reliant on homeless services during this period.

For children experiencing IGP who had housing but moved at least once, indicating housing instability, there was a slight decrease in their mobility rate. The mobility rate decreased from 2.5% in 2021 to 2.3% in 2022.



Annual Key Indicators For Family Economic Stability

Indicators for Individuals	2021	2022	Annual Change
Received public assistance (family)	26.5%	28%	●
Participated in year-round employment (adults)	30.4%	35.1%	●
Expended more than 30% of income on housing (adults)	43.1%	41.4%	●
Utilized homeless services (children)	0.7%	0.8%	●
Moved at least once in 12 months (children)	33.1%	31.5%	●
Enrolled in SNAP (children)	74.2%	66.3%	●

● Minimal to no annual change; ● Negative annual change; ● Positive annual change

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



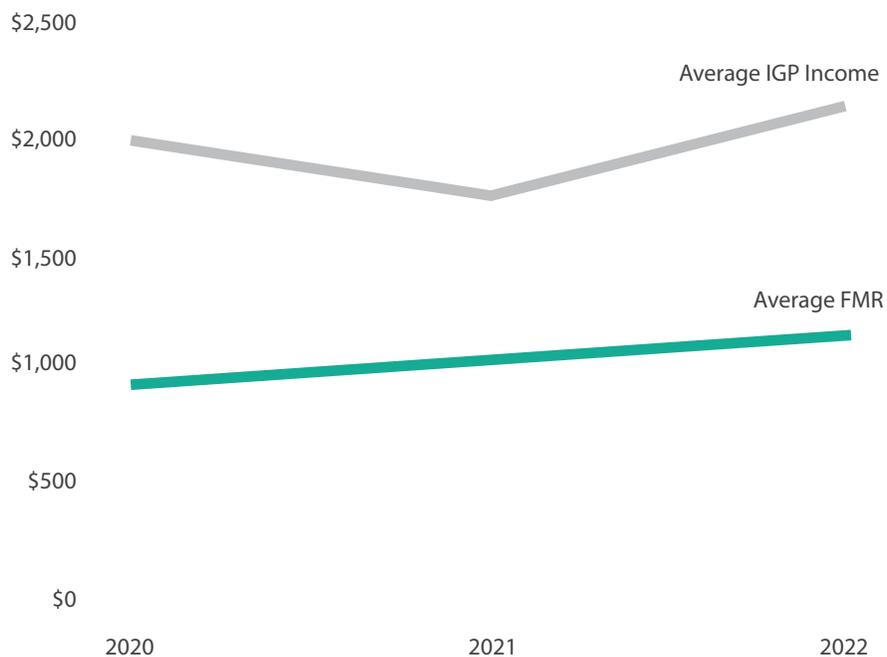
Employment Rates By Gender and IGP/Non-IGP Groups

% of Group Employed in the Indicated Length in CY2022

	No employment	Employed 1 quarter	Employed 2 quarters	Employed 3 quarters	Employed 4 quarters
Males, IGP	41.1%	8.5%	8.9%	9.7%	31.8%
Females, IGP	37.3%	7.4%	8.5%	9.4%	37.4%
Males, non-IGP	41.8%	7.4%	8.5%	9.2%	33%
Females, non-IGP	45.9%	6.3%	7.7%	8.0%	32%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Average FMR and Average IGP Monthly Income for Year 2020-2022



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

➔ Health

The number of adults experiencing IGP enrolled in public health insurance increased in 2022. This rise can still be attributed to Medicaid Expansion, which allowed coverage to extend to adults up to 138% of the federal poverty level. This expansion played a significant role in increasing healthcare coverage for adults experiencing IGP.

In 2022, 47.6% of children experiencing IGP received annual dental care, representing a slight increase from the previous year's percentage of 47.4%. This upward trend in dental care utilization is a positive indicator of improved access to essential oral healthcare services.

The utilization of behavioral health services among children between the ages of 10 and 14 experiencing IGP declined to 54% in 2022, compared to about 57% in the previous year. Addressing behavioral health issues is helpful for ensuring the mental well-being of children, which in turn impacts their school attendance and academic performance.

The number of adults experiencing IGP receiving behavioral health services and substance use treatment declined in 2022 from 47.1% to 44.1% and 42.9% to 41.3% respectively.

Annual Key Indicators For Health

Indicators for Individuals	2021	2022	Change
Covered by public health insurance (children)	95.4%	96.4%	●
Covered by public health insurance (adults)	92.1%	94.5%	●
Received preventive health care (children)	46.3%	45.5%	●
Received preventive health care (adults)	3.9%	3.9%	●
Received annual dental care (children)	47.4%	47.6%	●
Received behavioral health services (age 10-14)	56.8%	53.7%	●
Received behavioral health services (age 15-18)	52.7%	50.7%	●
Received behavioral health services (adults)	47.1%	44.4%	●
Received substance use disorder treatment (adults)	42.9%	41.3%	●

● Minimal to no annual change; ● Negative annual change; ● Positive annual change

Source: Utah Department of Health, Utah Department of Human Services



Substance Abuse Among Individuals Experiencing IGP

AGE GROUP	DIAGNOSED	TREATED	PERCENT OF DIAGNOSED THAT RECEIVED TREATMENT
Age 15-18	336	94	28.0%
Age 19-20	1,033	331	32.0%
Age 21-24	1,728	619	35.8%
Age 25-34	7,904	3,468	43.9%
Age 35-44	6,242	2,615	41.9%
Age 45+	1,330	504	37.9%

Source: Utah Department of Health, Utah Department of Human Services

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the 2023 IGP report provides valuable insights into the current state of poverty in Utah and the challenges faced by individuals and families experiencing IGP. Policymakers, organizations and communities can utilize these insights to collaborate in developing effective and sustainable programs to address intergenerational poverty, improve child well-being and create pathways to economic stability for all Utahns. By focusing on targeted interventions and evidence-based approaches, we can work toward breaking the cycle of poverty and fostering long-term change for the betterment of individuals and their families in Utah.



APPENDICES

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Data Methods and Limitations

Utah is unique in its capability to securely work with data across state agencies to help inform on demographics, services and outcomes for the IGP population. Without the collaboration of multiple state partners, this report would be limited in data and lack the insight needed to comprehensively understand IGP. Annually, the Utah Department of Workforce Services updates the IGP cohort with those who participated in public assistance in the calendar year. The cohort is then matched across partner records for various data indicators. The following is the data provided by partners:

Utah Department of Workforce Services

- Demographics (gender, age, race/ethnicity, education level, marital status and children in household)
- Employment and wages
- Housing and homelessness services
- IGP by county, city, and zip code
- Public assistance participation
- Unemployment Insurance claims

Utah Department of Health and Human Services

- Baby Watch Early Intervention Program participation
- Behavioral health services
- Dental care
- Home visitation services
- Prenatal care
- Preventive health care
- Substance use treatment
- WIC participation
- Involvement in Juvenile Justice System
- Domestic violence-related child abuse
- Foster care, child protective services and in-home services participation
- Victim of abuse or neglect as a child

Utah Department of Corrections

- Involvement in Corrections

Utah State Board of Education

- ACT score
- Chronic absenteeism
- Enhanced kindergarten participation
- High school graduation
- IGP by school and district
- Kindergarten readiness
- Language arts and math proficiency
- Public preschool participation

Utah System of Higher Education

- Enrollment by institution
- Graduation by award/institution



Data Limitation: Intergenerational Poverty Definition

Utah defines intergenerational poverty through the use of public assistance at the Utah Department of Workforce Services. As with any data, there are some limitations to be aware of when using the intergenerational poverty definition.

In theory, there could be more Utahns who are experiencing a cycle of poverty, but are not included in this report. Individuals who are living in poverty, but are not accessing public assistance from the Utah Department of Workforce Services would not show up in the IGP data. They could be accepting assistance from others not included in this research such as from religious or nonprofit organizations.

This research also does not include public assistance participation from other states. An individual who may have participated in another state and then moved to Utah would not show up in the IGP data because there is no record of their childhood history. This also affects if the individual has a child, who would not show up as an IGP child because there is no record of their parent's upbringing. This lack of IGP data is also the case for immigrants from other countries who move to Utah.

For questions on data methods and limitations, or to request more information, contact the Utah Department of Workforce Services – Workforce Research and Analysis Division at laboreconomists@utah.gov.

2023 State Agencies and State Board of Education Intergenerational Poverty Progress Summary

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SERVICES (DWS)				
Area of Child Well-Being	Indicator being Influenced	Recommendation	Completed	Progress in previous 12 months
Early Childhood Development (ECD)	(1) Child care providers serving >10% subsidy participate in programs to improve quality (2) Young children experiencing IGP participate in preschool (3) Children experiencing IGP are kindergarten ready	Increase capacity of high-quality preschool	Yes (ongoing)	The Office of Child Care (OCC) administered Utah's partially state-funded preschool program to (1) increase the capacity of high-quality programs to serve children who are low-income, including IGP, and (2) fund preschool programs to become high quality. In SFY23, the program served 2,027 children identified as low-income with at least one of 10 enumerated risk factors or were from families whose home language was something other than English. Becoming High Quality Grants were awarded to 15 preschool programs, totaling 46 individual classrooms, to become high quality. To receive Becoming High Quality grants, programs are expected to serve at least 25% students who are low-income or are learning English as a second language.
		Establish a true Quality Rating and Improvement System for child care programs	Yes (ongoing)	In FY23, 108 centers (26%) were rated in the Child Care Quality System (CCQS) system. The rating distribution from lowest to highest is as follows: Foundation of Quality - 28 programs; Building Quality - 50 programs; High Quality - 28 programs and High Quality Plus - 2. The Office of Child Care launched the rating system using the standard framework for family child care programs with the first programs receiving a rating effective August 1, 2022. Throughout FY23, 75 (9%) family child care programs received a certified quality rating that included observations. The rating distribution from lowest to highest is as follows: Foundation of Quality - 14, Building Quality - 40, High Quality - 21. In FY23, 36% of children receiving a subsidy attended a program that had a certified rating.
		Utilize the established Child Care Quality System to provide greater child care subsidy payments to high-quality child care providers	Yes	As of June 2022, 32 licensed child care providers are receiving an enhanced subsidy grant for achieving a high quality or high quality plus rating.
		Develop statewide, preschool readiness developmental assessment	Yes	The Preschool Entry and Exit Profile (PEEP) assessment was adopted as the school readiness assessment tool in the 2018 General Session to evaluate the effectiveness of the School Readiness Grant initiative to serve at-risk students in preparing for kindergarten entry. PEEP Exit data were not collected in the following year (SY2019-20) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The PEEP assessment has been administered in participating preschool programs in each subsequent academic year, resulting in three years of PEEP outcome data available. Student proficiency rates in meeting kindergarten entry expectations have increased for literacy from 67% in SY21 and SY22 to 72% of students leaving at proficiency in literacy in the most recent school year (SY23). Numeracy proficiency rates have increased from 70% in SY21 to 72% in SY22 and 75% proficiency in the most recent school year (SY23). The increases in academic proficiency seen in students attending high-quality school readiness programs over the past three years suggest that the School Readiness Grants initiatives are helping students identified as "at-risk" develop the foundational academic skills beneficial for kindergarten readiness.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SERVICES CONT.

Family Economic Stability (FES)	<p>(1) IGP young adults participating in post-secondary education</p> <p>(2) IGP adults with year-round employment</p> <p>(3) IGP adults employed in occupations with wages sufficient to meet basic needs of families</p> <p>(4) Families living at or above 200% Federal Poverty Level</p> <p>(4) Families receiving public assistance who experience intergenerational poverty</p>	Connect youth to employment	Yes (ongoing)	<p>(1) Provide career counseling to youth through use of UWORKS tools.</p> <p>(2) Continue partnerships between workforce development and schools and their counselors to address career opportunities for youth.</p> <p>(3) Partnership with Juvenile Justice and Youth Services (JJYS) in Utah county to connect youth exiting secure care to work-based learning opportunities.</p> <p>(4) JJYS and Child and Family Services youth expand access to post-secondary opportunities through partnership with the University of Utah and Salt Lake Community College (DHHS).</p> <p>(5) Launched the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Lived Experience Internship with 14 youth participating and obtaining professional work experience (DHHS).</p>
		Increase job skills through career pathways	Yes (ongoing)	<p>(1) The Upward Mobility project was created to help support education leading to higher wages. This supports stable housing for FEP customers who participate in education that can lead to higher wage jobs.</p> <p>(2) "Invest in You Too," program for single women focused on a public-private partnership with Salt Lake Community College, DWS and medical manufacturers to provide training and later employment in the medical manufacturing industry.</p> <p>(3) Collaboration between Workforce Development Division (WDD), Mountainland Technical College (MTECH) and Health Care Providers connecting youth and Family Employment Program (FEP) customers to Medical Assistant (MA) training, certification and employment. This pathway includes WDD led empowerment workshops that are integrated into the course curriculum, including topics like job search preparation/ assistance, success in the workplace and soft skills.</p>
		Ensure education and job training meet work requirements	Yes (ongoing)	Child Care is provided to parents pursuing education while they are working.
		Promote Work Opportunity Tax Credit for employment of individuals experiencing intergenerational poverty	Yes	Educated staff working with CTW on the credit. Training is available on request. Additional information can also be found on the DWS website: jobs.utah.gov/employer/business/wotc.html
		Increase uptake in the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	Yes	<p>(1) All employment centers providing information on the EITC during the tax season and individuals are notified of the availability of the EITC.</p> <p>(2) Workforce development staff educate employers about the benefits of income tax credits.</p>
		Encourage participation in financial coaching courses	Yes	<p>A collaboration with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau titled Your Money Your Goals is being used by DWS employment counselors to assist families. A budgeting basics online workshop is available on jobs.utah.gov</p> <p>DWS contracts with community partners to provide financial capacity building for low income families.</p>
All		Support evidence-based decision making	Yes	DWS continues to work toward establishing outcome-based contracting through the utilization of Results Based Accountability.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (DHHS)

Area of Child Well-Being	Indicator being Influenced	Recommendation	Completed	Progress in previous 12 months
FES	(1) IGP adults with year-round employment (2) IGP adults employed in occupations with wages sufficient to meet basic needs of families (3) Families receiving public assistance who experience intergenerational poverty	Policies to Support Non-Custodial Parents	Yes	No Update
Health	(1) Schools serving high percentages of children experiencing IGP provide access to behavioral health specialist (2) Children 10 and older, experiencing IGP who require behavioral health services receive those services	Ensure School Based Behavioral Health is available in schools	Yes (ongoing)	Each Local Mental Health Authority (LMHA) offers school based behavioral health services to the Local Education Agencies within their catchment area. Services include individual, family therapy, case management, crisis services, group skills, and family peer support. In total, 367 schools participated in this effort in 2023. Additional schools use crisis services operated by Office of Substance Use and Mental Health (OSUMH) and the LMHA's. In addition, the OSUMH participates in the Utah School Safety Center to help support initiatives to advance school safety for Utah Youth.
ECD	(1) Children, 0-5, who are IGP receive home visiting services (2) Children, IGP, assessed with moderate-to-severe developmental delay participate in Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP) (3) Children, IGP, who experience substantiated case of abuse and/or neglect (4) Parents have the knowledge and skills to promote healthy development of their young children.	Continued expansion of evidence-based home visitation programs to targeted populations and regions of the state	Yes (ongoing)	Partnered with the Governor's Office of Families and DWS to utilize TANF and General Funds to increase access to home visiting programs. In FY2023, this funding will result in new contracts for both urban and rural communities. The Home Visiting Program is housed within the Office of Early Childhood in the DHHS Division of Family Health. The program contracts with eight local health departments and non-profit agencies (called local implementing agencies) to provide home visits to those who are pregnant or have young children and who would like education and support to be successful in their parenthood journey. In 2021, using federal and state funds, local implementing agencies provided services with either the Nurse Family Partnership or Parents as Teachers home visiting approaches to 747 families and a total of 840 children. Local implementing agencies served Utah families in Salt Lake, San Juan, Sevier, SanPete, Carbon, Emery, Grand, Wasatch, Weber, and Utah counties.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CONT.

Health	Children, IGP, receive physical, behavioral and dental care at the same rates as the statewide rates in each of those areas, regardless of where their family resides in Utah	Analyze Health Provider Shortage Areas	Yes (ongoing)	DHHS continued to support access to health care throughout the state. DHHS Office of Primary Care and Rural Health (PCRH) works to recruit medical professionals into rural communities and frontier areas. In FY23, the DHHS launched the Health Workforce Advisory Council, which studies and provides recommendations on the implementation or improvement of strategies to address health workforce needs. Work is ongoing. In FY24, PCRH received a one-time appropriation of \$1.6 million to expand its educational loan repayment programs for healthcare professionals working in shortage areas, with a focus on maternity care providers.
All		Families served through a two-generational lens	Yes (ongoing)	<p>DHHS has implemented Intensive Care Coordination using the evidence based High Fidelity Wraparound Model which serves children, youth and families statewide regardless of income. This approach is proved to have more sustainable outcomes and increases the likelihood of keeping children and youth in their homes, schools and communities. As a result of a successful application to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) for a System of Care Expansion Grant, to include nine new Intensive Care Coordination teams to be added to the following rural and frontier communities: Duchesne, East Carbon, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Kane, San Juan and Tooele Counties. A team was also added for the Paiute Tribe which is headquartered in Iron County. The grants also fund the expansion of Stabilization Mobile Response into the entire Eastern Region of the state as well as the creation of a Center of Excellence housed with the University of Utah.</p> <p>DHHS provides services to families through JJYS Youth Services, which is voluntary and statewide. The program accepts referrals from schools, DCFS, law enforcement, families and the community. The goal of this program is to provide the youth and families with services they need to help prevent the youth coming into custody with either JJYS or DCFS. The program serves the family and utilizes a family assessment to determine which services they would qualify for and benefit from the program. The program also assess that basic needs are being met and determine and provides support to families navigating the system to address any unmet needs. The youth and family are given voice on what they want to work on in their plan and the desired outcomes. Youth services provide different groups to youth and families that include Strengthening Families, ADAPT, DBT and family night, they can also broker more formal services as needed. During our family night that is held once a month, staff will review the DBT skill of the month with the families as well as provide dinner.</p> <p>DHHS continues to serve families through a two-generational lens to reduce the incidence of childhood abuse and neglect. Through Title IV-E, Utah's prevention plan focuses on evidence-based services to prevent removal and safely maintain children in their own homes and avoid the trauma of removal. This work involves the entire family to support the development of protective factors including building parental resilience, providing concrete supports and services, increasing knowledge of parenting and child development and the emotional and social competence of children.</p>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CONT.

All		Support evidence-based decision making	Yes (ongoing)	<p>DHHS launched the Division of Continuous Quality and Improvement (CQI), which is responsible for instilling and maintaining a culture of continuous quality and improvement throughout the Department. Since July 2022, CQI has focused on implementing the Results Based Accountability (RBA) framework throughout DHHS. RBA uses an iterative and data-driven decision-making process that focuses on moving DHHS and its partners from talking about problems to taking evidenced-based action to solve problems. All DHHS Operational Units (OU) are required to have strategic RBA plans that aligns work with Department and state goals and includes performance measures and regular accountability sessions on those measures. CQI continues to support all internal OUs in ensuring all performance measures and outcomes are evidence-based and regularly reviewed.</p> <p>Additionally, DHHS has centralized contract monitoring and enforcement for DCFS, DSPD and JJYS contracted providers. This ensures that providers funded through these contracts are performing to fidelity with respect to performance measures and outcomes. Additionally, the Department, through CQI, provides annual system evaluations for DCFS, DSPD, and JJYS, and partners with the Office of Coordinated Care and Regional Supports (CCRS) to monitor the Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) model.</p> <p>DHHS continues to expand the array of evidence-based programs under the Family First Preventions Services Act (FFPSA) and the Department's continuum of services. Evidence-based and performance-based contracts are now required in legislation for Juvenile Justice Reform and DHHS' system of care is now a nationally recognized and statewide, evidence-based approach to service delivery.</p>
All		Families served through a two-generational lens	Yes (ongoing)	<p>Both the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program and the Parents As Teachers Home Visiting program are considered by DOH to be family-focused, two generational programs as they work with both the adults and children to achieve outcomes.</p> <p>WIC successfully provides family-focused service as moms/parents meet one-one-one with a registered dietitian or registered nurse at least once every six months. During these sessions WIC staff encourage breastfeeding, provide customized nutrition education regarding healthy eating habits and help the family set nutrition-related goals based on the information received through the assessment.</p> <p>Families also choose a nutrition education topic of their choice during each six-month period. WIC improves the health of the current generation as mothers and parents are educated by the Registered Dietitian/Nurse. As infants grow into children, adolescence and adulthood, they will take the healthy habits that WIC helped instill in them at an early age into their own families.</p>
All		Support evidence-based decision making	Yes (ongoing)	<p>The DHHS uses evidence-based programs and practices in its adoption of programs. Most grant programs, particularly federal, will only provide resources to evidence based practices and programs.</p>

UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (USB E)

Area of Child Well-Being	Indicator being Influenced	Recommendation	Completed	Progress in previous 12 months
ECD	(1) Child care providers serving > 10% subsidy participate in programs to improve quality (2) Young children experiencing IGP participate in preschool (3) Children experiencing IGP are kindergarten-ready	Increase capacity of high-quality preschool	Yes (ongoing)	USB E continues to partner with OCC in the administration of the state-funded preschool program.
	Children experiencing IGP are kindergarten-ready	Develop statewide, kindergarten readiness assessment	Yes	The Kindergarten Entry and Exit Profile (KEEP) was fully implemented. In 2018, USB E modified the intake form to include the identification of a specific preschool or early learning program a kindergarten student participated in prior to enrollment in kindergarten. The most current version of the KEEP report for the 2021-2022 school year is available and will be on the USB E website by the end of September 2022.
	Children experiencing IGP are kindergarten-ready	Develop statewide, preschool readiness developmental assessment	Yes	In SY 2021-2022 the PEEP was administered in both the fall and spring. The current school year PEEP entry is being administered now. The results for PEEP 2021-2022 are available now and will be on the USB E website by the end of September 2022.
Education	(1) Schools with high rates of students experiencing IGP offering Optional Extended Day Kindergarten (OEK) (2) IGP students enrolled in kindergarten participating in OEK (3) Students experiencing IGP graduate from high school (4) Students experiencing IGP are Language Arts proficient (5) Students experiencing IGP are Math Proficient	Increase access to optional extended-day kindergarten in schools serving high rates of children at risk of remaining in poverty	Yes	For SY 2022-2023, there is approximately 24.5 million in OEK opportunities for LEAs and an additional \$12.2 million in full day kindergarten funding from the 2022 Legislative Session. There has been an increase in extended learning opportunities for kindergartners of about \$30 million over the last few years.
	(1) Students experiencing IGP graduate from high school (2) Students experiencing IGP are Language Arts proficient (3) Students experiencing IGP are Math Proficient	Incorporate Social and Emotional Learning (SEL)	Yes (ongoing)	The PEEP data collection includes lifelong learning practices metrics and collection of those results began in Fall of 2019 and are currently in place.

UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION CONT.

FES	(1) IGP young adults participating in post-secondary education (2) IGP adults with year-round employment (3) IGP adults employed in occupations with wages sufficient to meet basic needs of families (4) Families receiving public assistance who experience intergenerational poverty	Expose high schools students to post- secondary education and job training opportunities beginning early in their high school career	Yes	All Utah students begin their exploration of careers and postsecondary training in middle school. A variety of career pathways are available to all high school students. These pathways are reviewed and programs are regularly updated to ensure that students are being prepared for high-skill, high-wage, and emerging or in-demand occupations. Articulation agreements between secondary and postsecondary programs are in place and students can move seamlessly from secondary education to postsecondary training.
	(1) IGP young adults participating in post-secondary education (2) IGP adults with year-round employment (3) IGP adults employed in occupations with wages sufficient to meet basic needs of families (4) Families receiving public assistance who experience intergenerational poverty	Provide incentives to two-year colleges for key outcomes		N/A
	(1) IGP young adults participating in post-secondary education (2) IGP adults with year-round employment (3) IGP adults employed in occupations with wages sufficient to meet basic needs of families (4) Families receiving public assistance who experience intergenerational poverty	Expand scholarship opportunities to students experiencing intergenerational poverty	Yes	College Application Day provides a mechanism for students experiencing IGP to have access to mentoring and assistance in filling out applications, including financial aid. Students living in poverty also receive additional consideration on many scholarship opportunities. In addition, USHE is working to have a full-time, permanent college access advisor at every high school. The Utah college access advisors guide high school students through college entrance exam preparation, admissions procedures, and financial aid processes to ensure that all Utah students have access to higher education opportunities.
All		Families served through a two-generational lens	No	

UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION CONT.

All		Support evidence-based decision making	Yes	USBE has partnered with United Way, KSL, and other organizations to collaborate on the 5B45 Campaign to include additional robust resources for families, promotional content being disseminated via KSL, and incorporating nutrition in the 5 areas of 5B45. The website is: https://5b45kids.com/about/
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Division of Multicultural Affairs (MCA)				
Area of Child Well-Being	Indicator being Influenced	Recommendation	Completed	Progress in previous 12 months
Education	Students experiencing higher rates of intergenerational poverty that identify from historically underrepresented communities.	Expose high schools students to post- secondary education, job training opportunities, mentorship and sponsorship experiences beginning early in their middle and high school career	Yes	Our Multicultural Youth Leadership Program’s goal is to help curb the pattern of intergenerational poverty and racial disparities by supplying students with culturally relevant skills and motivation to succeed in the classroom and their communities. MCA provides a unique state-agency program tailored for multicultural youth where, through a series of events for 7th-12th grade students, they engage in unique learning opportunities designed to cultivate skills that increase educational success, financial literacy and bring awareness to and promote mental health. Youth are exposed to higher education and STEM career pathways, civic engagement, and self-empowerment through speakers that are representative of their own culture, backgrounds and upbringings. Ultimately, we seek to increase graduation rates among economically disadvantaged diverse youth so that they have equal opportunity to realize their full potential and become involved to create change in their communities and beyond.

ENDNOTES

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- ^[7] Martinez, K. (2020, October). *Utah Data Research Center. Impacts of Intergenerational Poverty on Workforce Metrics*, 14. https://udrc.io/research/documents/IGP_DWS_2020_Final.pdf



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Intergenerational Poverty

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